

Halls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEISER" Capt. Rüd. Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 18th November.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GORKES" Capt. J. Wilhelm	About WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. J. Minster	THURSDAY, Noon, 19th December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	DUMKRA	Boyer	23rd Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti	24th Nov., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	8th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.
NAPLES 29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.) VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
FREIGHT to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.
PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.
YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.
LONDON and PARIS 25

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

1 CORSE 26th Nov. 1 AMIRAL DUPERRÉ 11th Jan. 1909.

2 AMIRAL MAGOM 4th March.

1 New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

2 Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[46]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP in 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong 26th March, 1909.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sootts, A. L. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[59]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	JAVA	First half Nov.	AMOY	Second half Nov.
TJILATJAP	—	—	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

[16]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

[13]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

[4]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

[6]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907.

[61]

BACHELORS TO BE TAXED.

RELIEF FOR THE HEADS OF FAMILIES IN GERMANY.

The German Emperor's reference made in a speech delivered some time ago to the desirability of imposing a tax on bachelors, turns out to have been something more than a joke. During the forthcoming session of the Prussian Diet, say advises from Berlin, of October 8, the Government will propose a modification of Income-tax in favour of married men with children, which will differentiate taxation in such a way as to impose a greater burden on bachelors and also on married men without children than on the heads of families.

It will be proposed that all those paying income-tax on incomes not exceeding £400 shall be entitled to deduct £4 for every child. A differentiation in favour of married men with children already exists in Prussia, so that the new law will merely bring about an extension of the present system.

MONEY MARKET.

UNUSUAL STEADINESS IN PRICE OF SILVER.

Messrs Samuel Montagu and Company report from London, on October 15, as follows:—

Upwards of £700,000 bar gold was available for disposal, the greater part of which was bought for France on the basis of 77s. 10½d., the closing price of last week.

Withdrawals were made from the Bank of England as follows:—

October 8, £50,000 in sovereigns for South America and October 10, £300,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

The following amount was received by the Bank, viz.:—October 14, £6,000 in sovereigns from abroad.

The price has been unusually steady; it was fixed at 23-13/16d. on the 10th instant for both cash and two months and did not alter until today, when a fall took place of ½d. for both deliveries, and the quotations were fixed at 23-11/16d.

Notwithstanding this absence of fluctuation, business can hardly be described as restricted. In fact, on some days quite a large number of transactions were carried through; but as the demand was practically identical with the supply the quotations were not changed.

The Indian Bazar has been more active locally than in this market, and the shipment this week is quite moderate.

Stocks in Shanghai are about 175 lacs of sycee.

The American Treasury resumed purchases on the 9th instant.

On September 25, a shipment of 400,000 oz. was made from San Francisco to the East.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. Standard.

Oct. 9—23-11/16d. cash; 23-11/16d. 2 months

" 10—23-13/16d. " 23-13/16d. "

" 12—23-13/16d. " 23-13/16d. "

" 13—23-13/16d. " 23-13/16d. "

" 14—23-13/16d. " 23-13/16d. "

" 15—23-11/16d. " 23-11/16d. "

Average for the week 23-77 " 23-77 "

Bank Rate 2½ per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. Standard 77/10½d.

French Gold Coin per oz. 76/5d.

German Gold Coin per oz. 76/5d.

United States Gold Coin per oz. 76/5d.

£30,000 FOR A NURSE.

ROMANTIC SEQUEL TO DEVOTED CARE OF YOUNG PATIENT.

Trained nurses not uncommonly meet with recognition of a very substantial character from grateful patients, or the grateful friends of patients, whom they have nursed.

But the good fortune that has just befallen a member of the Registered Nurses' Society, which has its headquarters in Oxford-st., surpasses most records of this kind.

According to the *British Journal of Nursing* this lady has been left £30,000 under the will of a young man whom she had nursed devotedly through a painful illness of seven years.

A Press representative has been informed that the will has not yet been proved, but the young lady has been informed of the legacy by her benefactor's solicitor.

A member of the same society some time ago (adds the *British Journal of Nursing*) received a legacy of £1,000 and £500 a year for life from a patient to whom she had given long attendance.

OPIUM IN FRANCE.

The new decree regulating the sale of opium in France is evidence that the Government intends to carry on an active campaign against opium smoking.

The drug and its extracts must be kept under lock and key by the wholesale dealers and chemists, etc., who must enter upon a register, specially kept for the purpose, the details of every transaction immediately it takes place, and there must be no blank spaces, erasures, or additions.

The registers, which are to be kept for a minimum period of ten years, must be initiated by the mayor or the commissary of police.

Raw opium is only to be sold for medical purposes. It is prohibited to let premises for opium smoking or storing.

Offenders can be sentenced to from six days to one month's imprisonment and fined from £4 to £100.

GUNS.

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 1st Bore Bunn's Enfield pattern 30/0, each (Illustrated Catalogue of latest models) Shot Gun, Combination Gun, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Manchester, London, E.C. England.

HOUSEWIFE, M.M.

UNIVERSITY COURSE IN SCIENCE OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

A remarkable experiment, designed to induce women of the cultured classes to take an interest in household economics, was inaugurated at the Women's Department of King's College recently, when work was commenced on a University course in home science, and household economics.

The path of the university housewife is not an easy one. The first-year student will be required to know all about food values, adulteration, and the fitness of water for drinking, cooking and laundry purposes. She will have to become an expert laundress, skilled in cleaning, starching and ironing. She must know how to scrub floors, polish silver, clean brasses, and be able to explain the scientific process involved in each case.

She will be called upon to study the proportions of income to be paid in food, rent, clothing, servants' wages, etc., and she must know all about the law in relation to employer and employee.

In the final year the full-fledged university housewife will graduate in the following studies:—

- Business methods and household management.
- Domestic art, needlework, cookery, house cleaning, and laundry.
- Law of employers' liability.
- Law of landlord and tenant.
- Hygiene of food and personal hygiene.
- Physiology, biology, bacteriology, and chemistry.
- Principles of decoration and architecture.
- Home nursing and first aid.
- Care and upbringing of children.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AND

ONE COTTAGE PIANO by Haake.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. [99]

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. [100]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

[101]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m.	12.00 noon	Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS, as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 1.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALBANY, 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th Jan. 1907. [102]

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PEKING.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th November.

Owing to the prevalence of rumours in Peking every precaution is being taken by the police against disturbances.

PRESS REPORTS.

SUPPRESSION ORDERED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th November.

In view of the unusual happenings in the Palace, Prince Su has prohibited the newspapers in Peking from publishing reports likely to incite the populace.

KWANG-SU'S SUCCESSOR.

PRINCE CHING'S RESENTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th November.

The appointment of Po-ye as successor to the late Emperor Kwang-Su is contrary to the wishes of Prince Ching.

The moment he heard of the announcement he despatched a confidential telegram to Duke Lan on the existing situation.

[Reuters.]

The United States.

LONDON, 15th November.

Secretary Metcalf has resigned and is succeeded by Mr. Newberry. District Attorney Heney, the prosecutor in the Municipal corruption scandals, was shot during the trial of Abraham Ruef on a charge of bribery.

Mr. Heney is dying. The assailant, an ex-convict, has been arrested.

Germany.

The Kaiser receives Prince Buelow at Kiel on Monday.

The result of the interview is anxiously awaited.

It is beginning to be understood that Prince-Buelow's assurances for the future given to the Reichstag were made without consultation with the Kaiser, whose approval of them is doubtful.

The country strongly supports Prince Buelow.

Later,

Owing to the sudden death by apoplexy of Count Huelzen Haesler, the principal A. D. C. of the Kaiser, His Majesty has abandoned his visit to Kiel, and will return to Berlin on Tuesday, where he will grant an audience to Prince von Buelow.

The Near Eastern Question.

The Near Eastern question is slumbering pending the negotiations regarding which contradictory reports are current, but it is believed that they are progressing fairly.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegrams were received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 8.15 a.m., to-day:

November 16, 1908, at 6 p.m., cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Manila, over or near southern Luzon moving W. or W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon S.W. of Guam moving W. or W.N.W.

November 17, 1908, 1.15 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon S.W. of Manila filling up.

Cyclone or typhoon N. of the Western Carolines moving N.W.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS.

German (Goeben) 19th inst.
Canadian (Empress of China) 19th inst.
American (America) 21st inst.
American (Siberia) 21st inst.

The S.S. Kumeric left Moji to-day, for Hongkong.

The C. P. R. Co's S.S. Empress of Japan left Yokohama on 16th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The N.Y.K. S.S. Kuremaru, European Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 14th inst., and is expected here on 23rd inst.

The S.S. R.M.S. Empress of India, which left Hongkong on the 17th ult., and Yokohama on the 18th ult., arrived in New York on 15th inst., thus making a transit of 90 days from Hongkong and 90 days from Yokohama.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE EMPEROR'S DEATH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th November.

No official report has yet been received in Canton of the death of the Emperor, and Empress Dowager of China. All the news has come from private sources. The inhabitants are, therefore, in a state of suspense and continued inquiries have been made to the High Authorities for confirmation of the news which is being discussed in every quarter of the city. The death of both Their Majesties following each other in such quick succession has filled the people with consternation who are yet unable to realise the situation obtaining in Peking. The authorities have, however, received telegraphic instructions from the Council of State at the capital that at the present juncture the officials are instructed to exercise vigilance to keep the public peace and to take precautions in anticipation of emergency.

LIANG TUN-IN RECALLED.

The Waiwup has sent a telegram to Viceroy Chang for transmission to H. E. Liang Tun-in, who was recently one of the special Commissioners to welcome the American Fleet at Amoy, and who is now on a month's leave to pay a home visit to his native village in Shantung district. In the message H. E. Liang is recalled to Peking forthwith, as his services are urgently required at the capital.

THREATENED BLACKMAIL.

The Likin Station at Ho Lik is in receipt of a blackmailing letter from the notorious robber Luk Lan Ching demanding \$10,000. In the letter the robber threatened to destroy the station premises, if the sum asked for is not forthcoming. The Viceroy has been informed of the matter by the recipient of the letter and he was requested to send soldiers to guard the station.

PROVINCIAL JUDGE.

The Canton Provincial Judge designate, Wei Ching Tung, is reported to be a passenger on the C. M. S. N. Co's steamer Chi Yuen from Shanghai to Canton to take up his new appointment; he is expected to arrive here in a few days.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The other sections of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Ying Tsui and Tam Yuen, have been completed and have been opened for traffic to-day.

ROBBERIES CAPTURED.

With reference to the robbery in which an old man named Nio, in Shu-tak district, was kidnapped, and who fled while in captivity and whose remains were redeemed for a sum of \$5,000, two robbers concerned have been arrested. While undergoing trial they have disclosed the names of many others of their gang. In connection with this case, an ancestral temple of the clan Wong was sealed by the officials.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

CARGO RETURNED TO JAPAN.

A considerable quantity of marine produce was sent to Hongkong from Kobe and Nagasaki by the N. Y. K. S.S. Kuremaru. One hundred and fifty tons were sent from this port. The shipment was intended to test the feeling of the Chinese merchants in Hongkong regarding the boycott and the disturbances are believed to have resulted. Some of the goods were brought back to Japan by the N. Y. K. S.S. Yama Maru, which arrived here last Sunday, says the K. B. Her Id of 7th inst.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st November.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

	1907.	1908.
Tyam... { 2' 7" above } 1' 10" above		
Tyambye... { 2' 51" above } 6' 31" below		
Tyam Intermediate... { 2' 51" above } 2' 6" above		
Pokfulum... { 1' 91" above } 0' 101" above		
Wong-nai-chung... { 1' 11" above } 0' 0" Level		

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Tyam... 407,000,000	400,800,000	
Tyam Byewash... 26,215,000	15,939,000	
Tyam Intermediate... 210,125,000	210,170,000	
Pokfulum... 69,910,000	67,890,000	
Wong-nai-chung... 33,200,000	30,137,000	

Total... 745,470,000 723,336,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of October.

	1907.	1908.
Consumption... 141,174,000	150,125,000	gallons
Estimated population... 205,710	207,510	

Consumption per head per day... 22.1 23.3 gallons

Constant supply during October in both years.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon... 2' 10" below	2' 0" below	
Gravitation Reservoir... overflow	overflow	

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... 113,000,000	176,700,000	gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of October.

	1907.	1908.
Consumption... 22,350,000	29,458,000	gallons
Estimated population... 8,100	84,000	

Consumption per head per day... 9.0 11.1 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATMAN.

Water Authority.

THE RAUB MINES.

MINING AND MILLING PRACTICE.

Mr. H. F. Loftis writes (in the Mining Journal):

This mine is interesting as being possibly the oldest in the Malay States. It is situated in the State of Pahang, and the claims cover an area of twenty square miles. The ground is covered with ancient workings, which, reports says, were the work of the Siamese. It is in the midst of the forest, and is reached by a service of motor cars from Kuala Lumpur, fifty miles away. The ore is obtained from three main shafts, the principal being Bukit Komau, which is over 600 ft. down; the others are Stope and B. V. Malacca. A great deal of surface is put through the mill. This contains shredded gold, presumably washed from the line of reef on the hill top.

The reef may be described as a quartzitic, lenticular, inter-bedded vein, and contains scheelite, antimony, bismuth, and arsenic in the form of arsenical pyrites.

The reef, which was of considerable width, is usually in slate formation. Often a band of antimony is introduced in the midst of the reef matter, which reaches a foot in thickness; this at times causes considerable trouble in amalgamation. That scheelite is found here is a matter of considerable interest; it is an ore body of quite a fair size, and the Government geologist, Mr. Scrivenor, stated that it is rarely, if ever, found associated with gold ore, being usually seen among granites.

The mine in portions of the concession is reported to have been worked for tin.

The country around is chiefly of a granitic formation, and contains many tin mines. The motive power is almost entirely electricity, produced by Pelton wheels, at the power station on the Sempan river, from which point the power is carried nine miles across the mountains to the mine. The three-phase system is utilized. As timber is expensive, and very little of the forest timber is suitable, one can readily understand this means a heavy reduction in costs.

The crushing machinery consists of three Huntington mills and forty stamps.

As miners the Chinese are found to be very suitable; they work under a contractor in six-hour shifts. The surface work is divided between the Klings, Malays, and Sikhs. The Klings have proved themselves to be very careful and reliable engine-drivers; the Malays, under a madore, are responsible for the mill work. The Sikhs are the policemen, while the laborers are Klings.

Mr. C. G. Wardford Lock established an electric hoist and also an electrically-driven Cornish pump, which is said to be one of the few in the world so driven. The only point where the water is giving any trouble is at Stope and here a powerful Cornish pump of the plunger type deals with it very easily.

CYANIDE PRACTICE.

Some account of the cyanide plant may be of interest, especially as it is situated on the only working gold mine in the country, and has for its shifteners coloured men. The plant was built entirely by Chinese, who did all the carpentry work, including the grooving and tonguing of circular vats; the Klings putting up the machinery. The system of this mine is to appoint a white man to take charge of each department. The current tailings assayed 1.12 dwt. only, and they were too low grade and too full of antimony to treat. Both weak and strong solutions were tried after the tailings were water washed, and in each case no result was obtainable. However, as shown below, when the concentrates were separated by Wilfley tables, they were treated as slimes, and showed a 78 per cent. extraction. In fact, the greatest trouble had been experienced in obtaining a payable extraction from the higher grade sands which had been allowed to accumulate. The chief cause of trouble was found to be the antimony of which sufficient remained attached to small particles of quartz to make the sands and concentrates very refractory. The higher grade tailings were successfully treated under the conditions mentioned below.

TREATMENT.

Assays, 16.35 dwts.; extraction, 70.5 per cent.; residue, 4.81 dwts.; treatment, four days; cyanide used, 1.05 lb. per ton; number of solutions run on, 34. This sample consisted of finely-crushed sandy concentrates; it showed no acidity or refractory material. The strongest solution used was .07 per cent., and the average was considerably below this. The treatment consisted in running through weak washes, which produced .66 per cent., and with second treatment this was increased to 70.5 per cent. The last three washes carried no gold. It should be noted that solution values went up after double treatment was used. Another sample of buddings gave the following result:—

Assay value, 16.80 dwts. tons 1.71; tons of solution run through box 8.6; lime used, 90 lbs., strength of KCy solutions, .05, .13 per cent., sums often being all on assay; final residue, 3.04 dwts., extraction, 81 per cent.

WILFLEY CONCENTRATES RESULTS.

These are obtained from the ore now being crushed by the battery. The greater part of the sample would pass 120-mesh screen, and is black in colour consisting of a large proportion of heavy metallic particles and much iron. The original assayed 22.40 dwts. Treatment was carried on as under:—September 26, 1907—water wash (neutral). September 27, second wash (neutral). Agitation carried on with 1 per cent. KCy solution showed the presence of sulphides with acetate of lead test. This was continued until September 30, September 30—agitation, followed by solutions, .09 per cent. and .06 per cent. KCy. Continued until October 2; then second treatment and oxidation from 7 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Solution then came off free from sulphides. The strong solution was then run off and a weak solution added.

Weak washing was carried on till October 6, when two samples of slimes were taken and washed, the result being a residue of 2.17 dwts. It was found that by ordinary agitation 32.5 per cent. was extracted up till the 30th. Then the extraction stopped. A 2nd system was started,

which included aeration, oxidation, and agitation similar to that produced by a centrifugal pump. This brought the second residue down to 9.18 dwts., 59 per cent. extraction, and finally to 6.17 dwts., or 63.5 per cent. On a working scale, this extraction was brought up to 68 per cent.

I now append details of another experiment on concentrates. Assay value, 22.56 dwts.; length of treatment, 7.33 days. The product consisted of concentrates from the present mill pulp, and contained a large quantity of antimony. The first two solutions carried no gold, showing ferrous hydrate or some other oxygen-absorbing substance. Continuous washing with weak solutions, and afterwards with 35 per cent. KCy, were very effective, and gave an average of 2 dwts. of gold per ton until extraction stopped. A second treatment was resorted to, and the final extraction was as high as could reasonably be expected. The solutions came off clear, and the leaching was good. As there was no acidity, no lime was added.

I think caustic soda might with advantage be used to dissolve organic matter and avoid a heavy loss of cyanide. This experiment was a sad treatment on 100 lbs. of ore. Final residue, 1.14 dwts. = 95 per cent. extraction. The extraction obtained from 372 tons of concentrates and buddings treated (equalled 77.1 per cent., average number of days, 7.7; average charge, 9.41 dwts.; the highest extraction being 93 per cent., and the lowest 69.8 per cent. These results were obtained from a small plant with a capacity for slimes equal to 200 tons per month. The above plant, though anything but large, is sufficient to show what results could be obtained with a plant of greater capacity.

PRECIPITATION.

The solution is used on concentrates which assayed from 18 to 38 dwts., and carried from 18 to .05 per cent. KCy after passing the boxes, varied from a few grains to nil. With lower-grade slimes, which contained fine and fine gold, solutions were used down to .001 per cent. KCy, which gave complete precipitation in the zinc boxes. In these cases the zinc was coated with acetate of lead. In dealing with stronger solutions no acetate of lead was necessary, as good extractions were obtained. The acetate of lead had the effect of making the solution very impure. Sodium cyanide was used, the average consumption being 1.60 lbs. per ton. Large quantities of a white precipitate occasionally formed in the boxes. When this occurred it was found to be necessary to increase the strength of the solution by adding solid cyanide at the head of each box. This dispersed the precipitate, which only formed when a weak solution was used. The cyanide solution became at times very foul, and experiments showed that it was advisable to increase the alkalinity by adding caustic soda to the tank and solid cyanide at the head of the box.

To ensure a good precipitation an average of 80 lbs. of lime was placed in the vat with each charge of 10 to 12 tons. With solutions of the strength mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the boxes were kept fairly free from white precipitate antimony. In this connection it is interesting to notice how quickly when powdered this is acted upon by caustic soda. The gold slimes were of low grade in the extractor. This, I think, is the usual experience when ores of this nature are dealt with, owing to the precipitation of base metal with the gold. Owing to the minute quantities of almost invisible slimes which were not settled with the lime, and which coated the zinc and stopped precipitation, it became necessary to introduce sand filters, which were very effective.

AGITATION.

It was found that a long agitation was not an advantage, a short agitation lasting one hour producing a solution as rich in gold as one which lasted five hours. The usual proportion of slimes to solution was 1 to 3.

TONNAGE ESTIMATES.

I found that if, after decantation, I measured the cubic feet of wet slimes in the vat and divided by 30 (= cubic feet per ton of slimes) and deducted 33 per cent. of moisture, it gave an excellent agreement with samples taken when the vat was full and in agitation.

JAPAN.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW FINANCIAL POLICY.

Tokio, November 11.

The shares of the Oriental Colonization Company have been over-subscribed twenty-five times.

The salient features of the next Budget have been announced. A sufficiency of funds has now been procured to enable more money to be devoted to productive enterprises. Consequently, the total amount of the enterprises which were to have been postponed for ten or eleven years has now been reduced from ¥200,000,000 to ¥168,000,000.

Marquis Katsuma, the Premier, speaking at Osaka last night, declared that he was satisfied that the readjustment of the nation's finances and of the public bonds was contributing to the easiness of money and the restoration of former economic conditions.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

The Grand Military Manoeuvres begin to-day and will last for three days, in accordance with the programme already published. The inspection of the troops is fixed for Saturday, and will be followed by a banquet given by the Emperor to the foreign attaches of ten nationalities, among whom are General Feng Shan and another Chinese officer, and the Korean Minister of War—N. C. D. Nani.

SIAM'S NEW COINAGE.

As we announced some time ago, the subsidiary coinage of this country is to be converted to the decimal system, and some five tons of the new cent pieces arrived recently. The new money includes bronze, nickel and silver coins, and the two first mentioned varieties will have holes of varying diameters in the centre. It is expected that the bronze coins will be put into circulation during this month. The new coins have been made in Belgium.

To-day's Advertisements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1908, of Thirty Cents per Share, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after FRIDAY, 27th November, 1908, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Offices.

The Dividend will also be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th instant, until MONDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [997]

FOR SALE.

A FULL-GROWN CHINA TIGER recently trapped in the neighbourhood of Canton.

For further particulars apply by letter to—

C. P. K.

C/o Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [995]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship.

"SCANDIA" Captain von Döhrren, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE. Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [996]

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

Upon the expiration of their charter to the Hariman interests, which will be in the early part of next year, it is stated that the freighters *Nicomedia*, *Arabis*, *Alma*, and *Numilia* will be operated between Portland and the Far East by the Hamburg-American Company, the owners. According to this authority the Hariman people do not want them longer, on account of the stand taken by the Interstate Commission, in forcing them to publish their rail rates and not to alter the tariff charges without giving a thirty-days' notice.

The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* discussing the new United States laws says:—

The Canadian Pacific is the only trans-continental line which filed with the interstate commerce commission a schedule of rates to the Orient, covering both rail and water, showing the proportionate charges for carriage inland and for sea carriage. The schedule filed covers cotton goods only. The company will shortly file other rates covering other schedules. The other trans-continental roads have decided to suspend their through rates indefinitely and file schedules covering merely the land rates to coast points.

The effect of the ruling of the interstate commerce commission on this subject, if it remains unmodified, threatens to turn all through business to the Orient over to the Canadian Pacific lines. The American railroads are forbidden to give a lower rate for land carriage for goods destined for shipment to the Orient than is given for goods destined for home consumption at the terminal points. If they should file the schedule required by this commission, showing a lower rate for land carriage for through freight than for this freight destined for consumption at American terminals, they would be compelled to bring down their local rates to correspond with the through rate. Apparently they prefer to abandon their through business to the Orient and let it go to the Canadian Pacific than to lower all their rates, as otherwise they would be compelled to do.

The Canadian Pacific enjoys this advantage. It is not under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. It can charge, if it likes, a much lower rate in land carriage on goods destined for transshipment to the Orient than it does on similar goods destined for its own terminals. Having this advantage, it can keep up its local traffic, and still make as low a rate as it desires to do on through Oriental business.

In Germany the government, as a matter of deliberate policy, to encourage the upbuilding of foreign commerce, makes a much lower rate on the government-owned railroads on all goods destined for export than on similar goods destined for home consumption. This, the interstate commerce commission has ruled in substance, cannot be done by American railroads. Therefore there is fair prospect that most of the American exports to the Orient, originating on the other side of the continent, will hereafter be routed entirely over foreign railroad and steamship lines, not under the jurisdiction of our interstate commerce commission or the laws under which the commission acts. This is a new direction in which laws designed for beneficial purposes actually operate to cripple our foreign trade and help to drive the few remaining American shippers off the Pacific.

Intimations.

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates. CRUZ, BASTO & CO. Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [998]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W. London, 19th August, 1908. [999]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [990]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong,

Entertainments.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED, \$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS, \$0.80.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, \$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP, \$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCCATION, \$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

BIRTHS.

On November 12, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of J. E. FARRELL, of a son.

On November 12, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. H. MEYER, a son.

DEATH.

HORACE E. WADMAN. Aged 48 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-morrow, 18th November, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1908.

TRAMCAR OBSTRUCTION.

Considerable annoyance is being caused to the travelling public almost daily by the careless manner in which trucks are handled along the main roads of the city. It is a well-known fact that truck coolies prefer to travel on the smooth surface of the tram track for two reasons. It not only requires a less number of coolies to man a well-loaded truck, but the progress is much faster than on the rough and usually torn-up roads. The result is that the majority of cases the coolies fail to hear the going of an approaching tramcar and disorganisation of the traffic follows. Of late several convictions have been recorded against these wily coolies, but the nuisance still continues. Yesterday afternoon a coolie, Lam Tung, was arrested for obstructing car No. 2 on the prays, at Kennedy Town. Lam Tung, who was in charge of an overloaded truck, left it standing on the track and ran away when he saw the car approaching. The car was delayed for some time until the obstruction was removed, by a number of street coolies who were engaged by the motor-man. Mr. J. Gray Scott, manager of the Tramway Company, prosecuted the truckman before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, this morning, for obstructing the tramcar. Mr. Scott explained to his Worship the nuisance to which his Company is being daily subjected by inconsiderate coolies. A report of the case appears elsewhere in this issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Club Lusitano was illuminated on Sunday night in honour of the birthday of the King of Portugal.

A SMOKING Concert will be held at the St. George's Club on Saturday, November the 28th; this being the first concert of the season. An excellent programme is being arranged.

DR. Sven Hedin arrived in Tokio on 12th inst. He will leave for Kioto on the 24th inst. A number of complimentary dinners and luncheons has been arranged in his honour in official and scientific circles.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has sent to the Chinese Government through the American Minister in Peking a telegram in which he expresses his warmest thanks to China for the cordial reception accorded to the American Fleet at Amoy.

WITH reference to the wreck of the s.s. *Han-jing* which occurred through a collision with *W.M.S. Flow*, the *Dunlop Daily News* leaves that the hull is insured with the Union Insurance Co. of Canton for Tls. 100,000 and the cargo for \$10,000 with the Mannheim Versicherungs Gesellschaft.

INSPECTOR Withers summoned a stall holder (Tung Wing) of the Central Market in the Police Court, this morning, for being in possession of a scale which did not come up to the standard weight. The deficiency was alleged, amounted to about three per cent. The defendant, who entered a plea of ignorance, was remanded.

THE American Minister in Peking has approached the Waiwupu with reference to the establishment of a bank to be run jointly by Americans and Chinese. H.E. Yuan Shih-kai and other members of the Waiwupu are greatly in favour of the proposal and a memorial will shortly be submitted to the Throne to sanction the proposal of the American Minister.

TWO months' hard labour was the sentence imposed on a marine hawker, in the Police Court, to-day, for stealing five pounds of brass fittings from the Naval Yard, yesterday. Accused, Chan Wan, was also accused of trespassing in the compound of the Wellington Barracks. This charge, which was preferred against him by Sergeant-Major Wills, R.F., was withdrawn.

OWING to the importance of the Canton-Hankow Railway and the delay that has occurred in the construction of the same, H.E. Chang Chih-tung, in his capacity of Director-General of the line, will hold a meeting with the Ministry of Posts and Communications to devise ways and means for the speedy completion of that railway. The conference was to last two days, beginning on 12th inst.

A CASE which should turn out to be of some interest will be heard by Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, at noon to-morrow. The complainant is Detective Sergeant Appleton and the defendant Mr. A. M. Thornhill, manager of the Royal Engineer's Canteen. The charge is selling by retail intoxicating liquor without a licence. Mr. Otto Kong Sing has been retained for the defence.

STEALING a box containing clothing worth \$5 from one of the crew of the Canton steamer *Paul Beau* at an early hour this morning, was the charge against a coolie, Ho Muk, in the Police Court, to-day. He was employed on board a cargo-boat before his arrest. When the *Paul Beau* arrived at her wharf defendant boarded her and appropriated the box. He was leaving when the larceny was discovered. A sentence of fourteen days' gaol was passed.

THE steamer *Franz Ferdinand* arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Singapore. The police fly flying aloft attracted the attention of Sergeant Edwards, on duty in the police pinnace, who boarded the vessel, and the chief officer, Mr. Gellerich, handed over to him a dozen stowaways, who were found hidden about the bunkers during the passage. The defendants were charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp, this morning, with obtaining passages to Hongkong without the permission of the master, and each stowaway was sentenced to a fortnight in gaol.

A DELEGATION of cattle men had a conference with the Governor-General this morning, says the *Manila Times*, of 12th inst., to lodge a complaint against any cattle being received at this port from Hongkong. They were notified that the Bureau of Agriculture had already changed the rule allowing three shipments of diseased cattle to enter the port, and that when any diseased cattle whatever were brought to Manila from any port, the shipment would have to be killed or returned to the port of shipment, as the importers took advantage of the chance to collect all the diseased cattle possible and bring them in on the first three shipments.

THE sale of fancy articles at the Roman Catholic Cathedral grounds in connection with the good work of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was continued last night in the brightly illuminated grounds of the Cathedral. If any proof is needed of Hongkong's munificence in the cause of charity, it lies in the fact that precious little was left at the various stalls for disposal last night. Although the attendance was not as large as on Sunday evening, it was satisfactory for a second night, and the same unstinted patronage was extended. The popular band of the 13th Rajputs, under the able conductorship of Bandmaster Coke, greatly enlivened the proceedings with pleasing selections of music and the officers and men of the crack native regiment are to be congratulated for their help in providing this indispensable factor for the Bazaar's success.

Trade Marks.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence was read at the monthly meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on 12th inst. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Sir,—I am directed to state for the information of your Committee that His Excellency the Governor has under consideration the question of amending the law of this Colony relating to the registration of trade marks (Ord. No. 6 of 1898), and that in this connection a letter has been received from the China Association requesting that assurance may be given that the protection afforded to British trade marks under the proposed Convention between Great Britain and Japan for the mutual protection of their trade marks in China and Korea will extend to marks registered in Hongkong.

2. After careful examination of this subject, His Excellency concludes that it is clearly not possible for the British Government to extend protection in Japan, China and Korea to marks registered in Hongkong or in other Colonies, unless the Imperial Government itself controls such registration, i.e., unless the marks are registered in the United Kingdom. Otherwise a mark might be registered in Hongkong either by a British or Non-British firm, which was the exact facsimile of a mark registered in the United Kingdom; and in that case the Imperial Government would be pledged to extend protection to two identical marks against each other. This difficulty could, however, be overcome by requiring that, as in the case of letters patent, trade marks should not be registered in this Colony until they have been registered in the United Kingdom.

3. On the other hand, it has been represented to His Excellency that the majority of British merchants in Hongkong deprecate the expense and delay which would be involved by prior registration in the United Kingdom; that, as their marks are not used in the United Kingdom, registration there is of no use to them; and that all they desire to obtain by registration in Hongkong is the local protection of their trade-marks.

4. As His Excellency realizes that in deciding this matter the interests of the local British merchants are entitled to his chief consideration, I am to request a definite expression of opinion from your Committee as to whether British merchants in this Colony desire by registering their marks in Hongkong merely to secure local protection, or whether they desire to secure protection in China, Korea and Japan as well, and I am to add that in the latter case His Excellency is of opinion that prior registration in the United Kingdom will be indispensable as a condition precedent to registration in Hongkong. I am, &c., (Sgd.) F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Reply to Government:—

Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908. Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th October (No. 2692/1908) stating for the information of my Committee that His Excellency the Governor has under consideration the question of amending the law of this Colony relating to the registration of trade marks, and inviting an expression as to whether British merchants in the Colony desire, by registering their marks in Hongkong merely, to secure local protection, or whether they desire to secure protection in China, Korea and Japan as well; in which case His Excellency is of opinion that prior registration in the United Kingdom will be indispensable as a condition precedent to registration in Hongkong.

In paragraph 2 you state that His Excellency thinks it is not possible for the British Government to extend protection in China, Korea and Japan, to marks registered in Hongkong, or in other Colonies, unless the Imperial Government itself controls such legislation, i.e., unless the marks are registered in the United Kingdom.

If this view of the matter be accepted the alternatives with regard to which an opinion is invited have inevitably to be faced, but I am to point out that there is another view in that registration does not confer a right. Rights are conferred by usage. Registration is only one of a number of safeguards to such rights. If the latter view is correct, there appears to be no good reason why the British Government should not protect marks registered in Hongkong, but not in the United Kingdom, in so far as to accept that registration as evidence of the claim of prior usage.

Thus in the event of the claims of a mark registered by a British subject only in the United Kingdom conflicting with the claims of a mark registered by a British subject only in Hongkong, it would be possible for the Imperial Government to protect in China the one which could prove rights conferred by prior usage.

The effect would be to protect, by local registration, the marks of British subjects in China, Korea and Japan, as well as locally, which seems to meet the main difficulty. Under the impression that this view of the rights of prior usage is supported by the spirit of the English law upon the subject, and having regard to the extreme local inconvenience of compulsory registration in the United Kingdom, my Committee would recommend that it should not be made a condition precedent to registration in Hongkong in the new ordinance which His Excellency proposes to enact. I am, &c., (Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LD.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL. An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the Company's Office at No. 2, Lower Albert Road, this afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing two resolutions. Those present were Mr. E. H. Hinds (chairman), Dr. J. W. Noble (director), Messrs. J. M. E. Machado, E. J. Chapman, Kwok Siu Hing and Chan Tong.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and introduced the resolutions, which are as follows:—

1. "That the Capital of the Company be increased by the sum of \$125,000 divided into 15,000 shares of \$7.50 each and that the Directors be authorized to allot such shares *pro rata* among the existing shareholders according to the number of shares in respect of which they may, on the 27th day of October, 1908, be registered, in the proportion of three new shares for each complete lot of five shares held by them on that date, and that any of such new shares remaining over after such allotment shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion."

2. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by deleting paragraph 2 of Article IX and by substituting therefor the following paragraph:—

"2. The Register, or Registers, of Shareholders and the Register of Transfers may be closed for such period or periods and at such time or times as the Directors may think fit but the period or periods of such closure shall not exceed in the whole 30 days in any one year."

The Chairman proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Machado. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed the second resolution. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman intimated that the resolutions would be submitted for confirmation, as special resolutions, to a second extraordinary general meeting to be held a fortnight hence. He thanked the gentlemen for their attendance. That was all the business.

FIRE AT WHAMPOA.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION GUTTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th November. Shortly after seven o'clock in the evening of the 14th instant a fire broke out in the Wireless Telegraph Station at Whampoa through some unknown cause. The flames continued to burn for fully two hours until 9 p.m., and cast a lurid light visible a great distance around. The whole of the station premises was gutted and two of the operators are said to have been burnt to death. At the time, the wind was blowing very hard, so the conflagration spread over a large area, and destroyed some twenty buns of the boat people in the neighbourhood.

THE PEAK TRAGEDY.

WHO STRUCK THE LAST BLOW?

The trial of the three men—two chair coolies and a washerman—for the murder of a shopkeeper named Ku Tung at the Peak on October 22nd last, was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) this afternoon.

Police Sergeant McKay, of Mount Gough Police Station, and Detective Sergeant Terrett again conducted the case for the prosecution while Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Loober and Deacon acted for the defence.

The next witness to be called was a coolie named Lai So. He said he lived at 7, Bridges Street. He said that between 11.30 and 12 o'clock on the day in question he went to the Peak to meet a clansman named Lai Pak. He waited for a while at the tram station and, not meeting him he started out for a walk in the direction of the Peak Church, by way of the upper road. When he got near the church he saw six or seven men fighting on the lower road with bamboo poles. Witness arrived in time to see one of the combatants fall, while his assailants ran away. Questioned as to how far away from the church the fight took place, witness said about eight *chiang*. He did not see the beginning of the fight.

The Court.—When you saw the men running away what did you do?—I turned back.

Why?—Because I saw a man had been killed.

Where did you go then?—To the tram station. Did you run or did you walk?—I didn't run. Here the witness was asked whether he could recognize any of the men he saw that day. The reply was in the affirmative. "Can you point any of them out in Court?" he was asked by the magistrate. The witness left the witness stand without another word and walked to the space allotted to spectators. There were between forty and fifty persons assembled there, and it was visible that a number of them felt very uncomfortable under the gaze of the witness.

"I recognise nobody there," he said after a while, and, returning in the direction of the dock, pointed to the third defendant, who he said, was the one who struck the last blow, falling the deceased. The other defendants he did not see at the fight.

A *jakong* spoke to arresting the second defendant. Witness was standing on tennis lawn in Jardine's house when he saw the man running up the hill. He gave chase and seized defendant, who was bleeding from the head as he entered 4, Mountain View. The witness explained that both the defendant and himself were very exhausted long before Mountain View was reached. When the long chase had come to an end he was panting so much that he could not speak. During the chase defendant, the witness said, took off his trousers and threw them away. This was done so that with the intention of increasing his speed. The case was further adjourned.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.

The celebrations in Hongkong in connection with the Papal Jubilee were continued yesterday. In the morning there was a Pontifical Mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception attended by the dignitaries of the Church and a large number of the congregation both foreign and Chinese.

In the evening *Te Deum* was sung at the Cathedral followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A sermon was delivered by Bishop Pozzoni dealing principally with a biographical sketch of His Holiness Pope Pius X. and concluding with an exposition of the doctrine of succession to St. Peter. Every available seat in the large sacred edifice was filled and accommodation was taxed to the utmost. Besides the members of the various ecclesiastical orders represented in Hongkong there were also present members of the Consular Corps and the A. D. C. on behalf of H. E. the Governor.

At the conclusion of the service, a reception was held at the Mission House, Glenelly, by Bishop Pozzoni, and was attended by the Consular Corps and the A.D.C. to the Governor.

In the evening the southern facade of the Cathedral was brilliantly and appropriately illuminated in honour of the occasion. A huge Papal crest made of coloured electric bulbs was hoisted up on the side of the tower facing the harbour. St. Peter's keys surmounted by a mitre which glittered in the darkness of the night formed the most prominent feature of the illuminations. Beneath the crest a life-size transparency showing the picture of the Pontiff in the act of blessing his flock was shown to good advantage. Four Chinese characters picked out in red completed the illuminated device.

The grounds of the Cathedral were also effectively illuminated with thousands of Japanese lanterns. Effigies of the Pope in transparency surmounted the main porch and at the Garden entrance to the grounds.

As usual St. Joseph's College was seen to the best advantage especially when viewed from the harbour. A mammoth cross in red lights surmounted the enormous pile of building on the southern side, the main elevation also displaying the pretty device of a brilliant star in red. The Robinson Road entrance to the College was decorated with the Papal flag, and the British and Portuguese national colours. Over the flight of steps leading down from the gateway was an avenue of light formed by arches of lighted Chinese and Japanese lanterns. The foliage around the College building helped very materially to enhance the effectiveness of the pretty display which was greatly admired.

PIGS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT THE POLICE COURT.

Those who were present in the Second Police Magistrate's Court this morning were treated to a very interesting, or shall we say "instructive," discussion on the question of "Pigs, and how they should be treated." The point the magistrate (Mr. Wood) was called upon to decide was whether it could be considered an act of gross cruelty to seize a pig by its ears in order to get it from a junk to the shore. Of course, this resulted in a discussion, during which the matter was brought down to a fine point—to the intense amusement of the spectators.

A boatman was charged by Lance-sergeant Blackman with causing needless and avoidable suffering to a boat-load of pigs at Kennedy Toffen on Sunday. It was stated that the defendant and his *fohis* disregarded the proper way of landing the animals—that is to say, in crates—and were seen by the sergeant seizing the pigs by the ears; the animals were then thrown into the water, a drop of some four feet, while another *fohi* drove them up the beach with a bamboo pole.

The magistrate asked the sergeant if, in his opinion, he thought it was cruelty to get hold of a pig by the ears. The reply was in the affirmative.

"How would you tell," the magistrate continued, "when a pig is in pain?"

"When it is squealing," came the answer.

"But a pig will squeal even if you touch it with a stick, isn't that so?" his Worship asked.

The sergeant had to confess that that was right. A pig would squeal if it was scared.

The solicitor who was engaged for the defence cross-examined the sergeant at length and finally submitted that the charge had not been proved. No cruelty had been shown and he asked for the defendant's discharge. "If I were a pig," he added, to the smiles of everybody, "I would much rather be caught by the ears and thrown overboard than being loaded in a crate, which he considered was far more cruel, as in a crate the legs of the animal were, usually injured in landing."

His Worship was of opinion that cruelty had been shown, and fined the defendant \$25.

A BIRDEST'S "FARM"

The right to collect edible bird-nests on the islands situated off the mainland on the West Coast of the Gulf of Siam is farmed by the Siamese Government. These bird-nests are considered a great delicacy in China and different kinds of dishes are made from them and these dishes are at the command only of the rich Chinese gourmet as a costly weight of bird-nests is priced at about 80 ticals. The farm has just been put up to tender and H. E. Phys Vachee has obtained the farm for the next year at ticals 144,000. The rent was much higher than the last year, but as China is the best market for this commodity and as the tical has gone up while the Hongkong dollar has fallen considerably a decrease has been thought a foregone conclusion.—*Star Observer*.

Ten coolies who broke into 9, Pottinger Street on Sunday afternoon and stole clothing and other stuff to the value of \$35, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Police Court, to-day, by Mr. J. H. Kemp.

TRAM SERVICE OBSTRUCTED.

TRUCK COOLIE FINED.

At the Police Court this morning a truck coolie was fined \$25 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment for causing an obstruction to the tramway service extending over nine minutes.

The defendant was in charge of the truck which was so heavily loaded as to be out of control, and the coolies eventually ran off and left the truck on the tram rails.

The magistrate, Mr. J. H. Kemp, impressed upon the defendant the serious nature of the offence and pointed out that it was his duty to see that the number of coolies was ample for the load.

The Tramway Company has been caused a considerable amount of inconvenience recently on account of obstructions of this kind and it has been necessary to bring forward several prosecutions in the hope that truck coolies may be brought to realise their responsibilities in regard to the use of the streets for conveyance of merchandise.

Inspector Robertson of No. 7 Police Station conducted the case and Mr. J. Gray Scott, general manager of the Tramways, appeared on behalf of the company.

A WIDOW'S TROUBLES.

BROTHER-IN-LAW SUED FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Another piece of domestic linen was washed in the Police Court, this forenoon, when Mrs. Chow Lai Yung, a widow, residing at 3, Arbuthnot Road, prosecuted her late husband's brother—Fung Shun Sam—for assaulting her in her own room on the 6th instant.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defence.

The alleged facts of the case were outlined for the prosecution, at the conclusion of which Mr. Grist said that the case was one of those domestic quarrels for which the parties were very ill-advised to bring the matter into Court.

The complainant stated that she was the widow of the late compradore of the International Banking Corporation. She had lived with him for fourteen years. The defendant was her husband's elder brother. After the death of her husband defendant went to live in complainant's house with her children. Previously she had no trouble with the defendant, but during the past two months he always scolded her. The trouble did not arise between witness and defendant's concubine. On the afternoon of the 15th instant when she was asleep defendant entered her room and proceeded to throw the furniture about. He called for her portmanteau and when this had produced it he scattered her clothing about the room, saying that nothing in the room belonged to her, and ordered her to leave the house. "I told him that I would starve if I left the house," continued the complainant. "He replied that it had nothing to do with him. He again ordered me to leave and when I asked to be given my things he struck me twice on the face with his fist." The blows caused witness to fall.

Mr. Grist (cross-examining)—The defendant was the executor of his late brother's will, was he not?—I don't know.

You know that your husband's first wife is living in Canton at the present time?—When I married him I never saw any other wife.

Was there any marriage ceremony when you took him?—Yes.

Any marriage papers?—No. They are with my mother.

As a matter of fact you were taken out of a brothel?—No.

On the 6th November the defendant was not to go to Canton?—I don't know.

Didn't he tell you that and asked for the bag?—No. He scolded me.

As a matter of fact didn't you push him away when he was stooping to pick up the bag?—No.

Have you any marks where he struck you on the face?—No.

You live with the defendant, don't you?—When my husband died he came to my house. You live under his roof? He feeds you, doesn't he?—Yes.

And he clothed you?—No, when my husband died he asked me to look after the children's clothing and I would get \$5.

The defendant has a concubine (is that so)?—Yes.

And you and she are not on friendly terms?—No; every morning I get up I wish her "good morning." (Laughter.)

The next witness, a niece of the complainant, said that she saw her aunt twice struck by the defendant. When her aunt fell she picked her up and the former summoned a police witness.

Mr. Grist—Why did she blow the witness?—Witness—Because she was assaulted.

But the assault had ended?—He dared her to have him arrested, saying that he would only be fined \$10. (Laughter.)

The defendant admitted that since the death of his brother he had supported complainant. He had a concubine who lived in the same house. About two months ago the trouble between him and the complainant started, the latter having had a quarrel with his concubine when he was in Canton. On the day in question he told the complainant that he wanted the handbag as he was about to leave for Canton. Complainant refused to let him have the bag, saying: "It isn't that, what is it? It is that sow (presumably, meaning defendant's concubine) that is putting you up to this." Fearing that trouble would follow defendant's stepmother put him out of the room. A police witness was then blown by complainant.

Mr. Gardiner—What do you do for a living? Defendant—I look after my father's property. Do you deny striking her?—I only pushed her out of the way.

His Worship bound both parties over in the sum of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

